

# GLOBE TROTTER

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poio field being maintained by him free of charge and for the use and benefit of the public. Connected with the ground is an extensive park system, all of which is highly improved by a variety of plant, shrub and tree; winding paths and driveways of laid macadam intersect its entire area, its numerous cultivated lagoons, ponds, lakes, canals and waterways make it a modern Venice in appearance, all of which is given to the public use for pleasure and recreation. It is a splendid example of public spirit and enterprise to find in the citizen, Mr. Dumez, a great deal to have a tea every Saturday afternoon at this, his country estate, at which he invites the public to be his guest; at this unique entertainment he lends his personal presence to see that everyone enjoys the treat and goes away happy.

## Parks and Pastimes.

The public park system, which is fairly distributed over the city, can be highly commended for the care and attention given its grounds, as well as the artistic arrangement of its setting of plant and tree, lending charm and scenic beauty to its surroundings. The system adopted by the park board in making playgrounds therein for athletic sports as well as resting spots, is an attractive feature and drawing card to public gatherings.

Our national game, baseball, is very popular with all classes, the natives, whites, Chinese and Japanese each having its distinctive national team contending in friendly rivalry in this America sport. The harmony and good fellowship in play, as in the public schools, displayed are pleasing to behold.

The native Hawaiians are the most docile of the peoples I have ever seen. Their hospitality and happy-go-lucky disposition are pronounced characteristics, and are evident at all times and on all occasions. They are given to music, song and dance, are good entertainers, eloquent in speech, suave in manner and make convincing politicians.

They are inclined to sport and a happy existence, are averse to strenuous activities and physical labor and consequently are short-lived. The elevating influence of a balmy, tropical climate, perhaps, induces this disposition and contributes to this sad result. Their greatest ambition is to hold public office, the more unpretentious ones seeking positions on the police force, clerkships in factories, mercantile establishment, and as motor-car operators, conductors, cabdrivers, etc.

## The Whaling Days.

Some sixty years ago—when whaling was at its zenith in the Arctic and North Pacific regions—this port harbored in winter quarters numerous fleets of vessels engaged in this commerce. It was a lucrative business which enriched many daring navigators. The activity of this industry together with the then recent rich discoveries of gold in California betokened the growing commercial importance of Honolulu as a port of trade. About this time a number of Americans, Britons and Austrians were attracted by these promising conditions existing in the mid-Pacific, and prompted by a spirit of adventure as well as freedom from family ties, sought these shores, in search of an opening that would yield them better returns than they had left behind. On landing they found the business outlook promising and building construction in great demand. On this account skilled labor was at a premium and commercial enterprise a want. They launched themselves in the various pursuits then offering. In due course of time most all prospered. With this success followed attachment of the people, and finally allegiance to the country, many marrying native women, settling down and building themselves permanent homes. This may be said to have been the beginning of the white settlement of the islands, but not of the mosquito that since has become so annoying an industry—their advent was a few years before—the responsibility of which is charged to the whaling crews entering the port at that time. However, this nuisance is fast being exterminated in Honolulu by its energetic citizens, whose efforts are now being lent with that determination in view. Following this period the natives have been inter-marrying to some extent with the races who have invaded their land, the most common being the Caucasian and Chinese, the mixture of the former producing a happy effect in most all instances, the attachment of home and family ties absorbing in a measure the commercial instincts of the other, thereby cementing a unity of companionship that makes for harmony and domestic happiness. The cross with the Chinese is equally pronounced, the issue generally being most beautiful in feature and symmetrical in form, the high cheek bones of the native being transformed into almond shaped outlines and graceful curves, while the darkened skin is

changed to a glossy brown, retaining much the dexter color of a summer tan or a fair maiden. In this composite, the sturdy character and racial integrity of the Chinese is infused with that of the Hawaiian, while the buoyant disposition of the latter is modified, making a medium combining ability of character and the happy faculties to contend for success in the business and social world.

## The Oriental Elements.

The Chinese and Japanese on these islands far outnumber the white population and divide the commercial business, outside banking and shipping. The whites own, almost exclusively, the plantations, which comprise rice, pineapple and sugar cane.

The Oriental races take a decided interest in sending their children to the public schools and are fully awake to the importance of an educational training in our language, and the laws of our country. The public and private schools of Honolulu are of a high standard of efficiency; some of the latter being endowed with large bequests and donations of money by philanthropic persons who have made large fortunes in sugar, as well as some of the descendants of the royal family, particularly the Cleghorn and Bishop branches, the latter adding a public museum to their gifts, of great value—one feathered royal cloak having alone cost over one million dollars, the feathers having been plucked from the golden crest of a bird of rare plumage which is now extinct. It took a half century to gather the feathers and to make this garment that royalty wore on state occasions. Mr. Bishop is yet living, at the extreme age of ninety, in San Francisco in the active business of banking.

The legacies left the school system of Honolulu have been the means of securing the best instructors for its educational institutions. The early missionaries to this country may be credited with having first inspired in this primitive people the importance and necessity of education and the Christian religion. Their noble work in this respect has been perpetuated by their descendants and others locating there. This is most gratifying to the present civilization.

## Doctor Sun Yat Sen.

A notable object of their training came into public notice during my sojourn the past winter in Honolulu. It was the elevation of one of its plain citizens, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to the provisional presidency of the new Chinese Republic—a Christian gentleman having been his highest title theretofore. This may not in itself be astonishing, as ours is a progressive age and the educational policy of our country such as will develop the mind to its fullest limit. Perhaps it was those tenets, inculcated in the youthful mind of Dr. Sun by his missionary teachers, that expended the brain of fine mould which now dazzles the world with its brilliancy and arouses a great nation to a sense of its suffering wrongs. The rise of Dr. Sun, from an obscure individual of yesterday to a world character of today, being unanimously chosen by a great nation of four hundred million of people to be its president—seems a miraculous stride that has no parallel in history. This product of Honolulu, when best known, is a modest, unselfish, patriotic man; he is an over-achieving genius of lofty ideals, a man, I venture to predict, mankind will pronounce the greatest prodigy of the age. The fact that Hawaii was the birthplace of this great man and Honolulu the training school of his career must arouse the pride of her people and inspire the youth of this country with patriotic fervor to imitate his example, for there is no country but what would desire to appropriate such a character. This marvelous man springs from humble birth, his father being a Cantonese coolie who emigrated to this country when a young man to avoid the oppressive laws which his native land was suffering under. Hastily gathering his scanty outfit together, he boarded a fishing smack about to sail for the Sandwich Islands. After a long and tempestuous voyage, he arrived in the harbor of Honolulu. Embarking with his little carry-all, he proceeded to the fertile plain in the shadow of the famous Paia, eight miles from Honolulu; there he erected a grass thatched shack for his future dwelling and began to convert the virgin soil about him into a rice paddy. The warm, sun-kissed vale responded to his labors; the mountain slopes adjacent, whose thirst was ever quenched by copious draughts of "liquid sunshine" (rainy mist from fleecy hovering clouds), yielded him pastures, rank and green, a veritable paradise of nature, where the gentle tropical breezes of the south meet the driving trade winds of the north in their temporary, everlasting embrace, infusing the atmosphere with vigor and new life—a fitting abode for angels. Here he prospered, and here Sun Yat Sen, the subject of this sketch, was born. Amid these surroundings of lovely nature, he was nurtured into manhood, in this sort of atmosphere this unique character was formed.

The environments of Dr. Sun's boy-

hood had much to do with forming his disposition and character. Here on his rice plantation, in the buoyancy of youth, when his young mind began to expand, inspired by the perfection of his surroundings by nature's lavish hand as well as the liberties administered by the country, his vision became broadened and finally focused itself across the seas on the country his father had abandoned on account of its oppressive laws. He attained his ear to the ground, the people's cries of want and distress mingled with appeals for relief from the tyranny of the laws that bound to abject slavery, were rumblings of the legion reverberated across the seas to his home. His love of humanity, as well as his affection for his ancestral race, commanded him to go to their succor. He began at once a system of inquiry and investigation as to how this relief could be most surely accomplished. His dreams of emancipating his race took possession of his soul, his energies became aroused and he set to work to put them in motion. At this time he was not yet in his "teens." He boarded a steamer for Hongkong. There he took advantage of the opportunity that presented itself. The Alice Memorial Hospital of Medicine had just opened; this he entered and shortly graduated therefrom. This gave him access to sources of information on the modern spirit that new began to stir China's internal affairs. Here he developed his scheme of conquest, which was one of peaceful methods—his friends maintain he is by nature a peace-worshipper.

Having thoroughly mastered the Constitution of the United States and the laws under it, he proposed now to apply the principles underlying them in converting Chinese public opinion to the fashion and model of American ideas that he had brought with him. He began first to inculcate this doctrine into the minds of the Chinese students of foreign universities in Tokyo, Honolulu, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin and London, and for twenty years he traversed these cities, back and forth, in all manner of disguises. So tactful and well organized was his work that his identity was never discovered but once—this was in London, when he was arrested by the Chinese Foreign Embassy resident there. His detention came nigh causing a war. He was finally given his liberty on his passport being verified.

Those students who were his pupils gradually absorbed his ideals and ultimately became powerful missionaries in the cause of his work and conversion of their people to the new and modern ideas of popular government. Finally, in due time, when he felt his theories had taken root in the land, he attempted, at the head of a small armed force, to overpower the imperial forces at Canton, but being betrayed ere reaching there, his little band was routed and forced to scatter, he himself escaping as a boat-woman, later, to Hongkong. Subsequently he returned to Honolulu. Here he succeeded in enlisting in his cause his brother, S. Ahmi, a rich planter. Having been supplied by him with plenty of money and the sinews of war, he proceeded to the Straits Settlement, where thousands of his countrymen were rich and anti-Manchu. Hastily organizing another army of invasion, he marched his forces on Canton, but again failed, many of his followers being arrested and beheaded, himself escaping to Japan. Next he began preaching his doctrines of liberty more openly and at the Imperial University of Japan; the students applauded his actions.

He continued his campaign work in foreign lands for a time. His next attempt was six years ago, when he started an expedition from the French province of Annam in Cochinchina. He proposed to deliver his attack again on Canton, and spent much strategy in plans in an effort to divert the Peking government from his purpose. Through a mistake of one of his subordinates, his plans failed and again his followers were routed; some of them were captured and beheaded. Dr. Sun himself miraculously escaping in the disguise of a tattered beggar. This premature failure ended his overt acts of warfare for a time and were not renewed again until last winter, when they proved successful in overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, which had been entrenched in absolute and uninterrupted power for over three hundred years—ruling with an iron hand four hundred millions of people. It was Dr. Sun's inspired teachings of popular government, more than any other force, that caused this great nation to break its shackles. He it was who was the moving spirit in this dramatic overthrow of autocratic power, which is little less than marvelous. During many years before this terrible struggle ended, the Manchu government offered a prize on Dr. Sun's head of two hundred thousand dollars, in gold, and yet he was not delivered. In what other country in the world could such a price be offered for the person and deliverance not be made? And why? I imagine it is because of the element of integrity, bred and born in the Chinese character. His very enemies refused to betray

him—otherwise he must have a charm of life. This characteristic of the Chinese race is what will sustain it in becoming shortly under the modern spirit of such minds as Dr. Sun, a strong force in the compact of nations.

Another act of Dr. Sun's worthy of mention is his conduct after the war was ended and peace had been restored. With a victorious army at his command clamoring to carry out any wish or desire he might have, he chose to resign his commission and retire to private life in the sincere belief that such action on his part would serve to reconcile sooner the conflicting factions of his people and that harmony and unity of the nation would more surely follow. This unselfish and patriotic act demonstrates the true greatness of the man, and recalls that incident in history where the noble Cincinnatus left his plow at the call of his country to lead its army against the enemy and when he had overcome and destroyed him, returned to follow his plow again.

We shall certainly bear more of Dr. Sun's valorous deeds, for he is yet in the prime of life, being but forty-two years old.

# THE MORNING CABLE REPORT

(Continued from Page One.)

CHICAGO, June 15.—The expected arrival of Theodore Roosevelt in the convention city this morning was the sole topic of conversation last night. His supporters announce his intention of going upon the floor of the convention and demanding the right to be heard in defense of his own candidacy.

Should the colonel make such a demand it is generally conceded it would be difficult for the convention to deny his request, however unprecedented it might be. In this connection, many are recalling the supposed Roosevelt program as announced last week, that a failure to stampede the convention in his favor would be taken advantage of by the Rough Rider to denounce from the floor the convention and the national committee and to call upon all who desired to stand with him to leave the hall and the party.

Supporters of the President declare that this action on the part of a presidential candidate is the most undignified of the many things he has been guilty of during the past sixty days. They declare that he will be impotent at the convention to prevent his defeat and that his coming is to be taken as an indication that he is doomed to be beaten and he knows it, but desires to be on hand to make his bolt more dramatic. Mr. Roosevelt's supporters, on the other hand, declare that he is speeding toward Chicago at their request, in order that they may be able to consult him at first hand during the strenuous times before them. They declare that they have found it most inconvenient to have to carry on the necessary conversations concerning vital points over the long distance telephone lines.

ALBANY, New York, June 15.—The train in which Theodore Roosevelt is traveling towards Chicago, yesterday struck a huge boulder which had been washed from an overhanging bank and which had rolled on to the track. The accident delayed the train for an hour. None were injured in the accident, although there was great excitement when the shock of the collision was felt.

HAVANA, Cuba, June 15.—Only meager news concerning the progress of the negro revolution is being received from the Province of Oriente, which fact is being accepted here as evidence that the insurgents have scattered and are maintaining only guerrilla tactics against the various federal forces in the field. The government has evidently been successful in preventing the mobilization of the rebels in any strength and hope is running high that what had threatened to become a national danger has already been reduced to a very minor affair, which the troops now in the province will be able to handle.

The American marines, landed to protect the mines in the neighborhood of Santiago, are entrenched but inactive. Their commander reports having seen no insurgents in the neighborhood since Monday, when the American outposts were fired upon.

ON BOARD S. S. FINLAND, by wireless to New York, June 14.—Shortly after dropping the pilot this afternoon, a sixteen-year-old stow-away was discovered aboard, who announced that he wished to be taken to Stockholm to witness the victory of the American Olympic team over the rest of the world. The boy said that he was from Cleveland, Ohio, and had run away from home on purpose to travel with the team from New York. A collection was taken up for the boy's passage and he was officially adopted as a member of the

# THE EMPIRE

All Star Vaudeville Matinee at

2:30 This Afternoon

Same Performance in the evening

**Lordy's Trained Dogs,**

FOURTEEN CANINES IN TRICKS AND PANTOMIME.

**Mae Edithe Taylor,**

SINGING COMEDienne.

**Curran & Company,**

ONE-LEGGED ACROBAT AND ASSISTANT.

**The Barts Trio,**

AERIAL ACROBATS.

**Recci's Famous Saxophone Quartette,**

CLASSIC AND POPULAR SELECTIONS.

2:30 At the Empire 2:30

team, with the title of mascot.

PEKIN, June 15.—Tsinan, a city of three hundred thousand people, in Shantung Province, is the scene of a serious revolt and mutiny and has fallen completely into the hands of the bannermen, who are looting the place. Reports from the various consulates are to the effect that the foreigners are not being molested, although great uneasiness prevails among them.

NEDDES, California, June 15.—It is reported here that the Colorado River, swollen with the melting snows from the mountains and running high, is cutting a channel south of here into the Salton Sink.

## OPIUM SMUGGLERS

(Continued from Page Nine.)

of suspected persons—all these things help to point to the destination of the prohibited poppy juice. From now on there will be quick movements of customs inspectors between Honolulu and Hilo, all on the opium account.

In the meanwhile, as above intimated, there is a scurrying to their holes of opium users in this city.

The local customs force, in spite of the fool things Agent Tidwell is alleged by the advertiser to have said in regard to cutting salaries here, is not large enough to watch this port in view of the probable amount of smuggling that is going on.

Briefly, there is not a vessel of any description arriving in Hilo but what is carefully watched for opium. That includes anything from an ocean liner to a humble sampan.

## BAND CONCERT AT FT. RUGER.

The First Infantry Band will play at Fort Ruger this afternoon. The concert will commence at 4:30 and the program is as follows:

March—The Winning Fight .....  
..... Holzmann  
Overture—Nabucodonosor ..... Verdi  
Serenade—Tovilla ..... Armand  
Sextette from "Lucia" ..... Donizetti  
Rag—That Mysterious Rag ..... Snyder  
Paraphrase—Der Lorelei ..... Neuvabna  
Selection—Madame Sherry ..... Hoschna  
Medley—Snyder ..... Schulz  
JOSEPH FELTRINELLI,  
Chief Musician.

Every time the wrong young man calls on a girl she always says to some other girl the next day: "I thought he never would go home."

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